

31 October 1969

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SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

Last spring the student body at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) elected their undergraduate president for the current academic year. Of 4,000 eligible voters only 32 percent cast a ballot and Michael Albert, a twenty-two-year-old math major from New Rochelle, New York, won the election with a meager 16 percent plus of the potential electorate.

Albert is the personification of the contemporary radical student movement. He campaigned on an extreme left platform advocating the ending of all war-related research at MIT, the complete acceptance of campus Black Student Union demands, etc. Albert in a recent feature article in the Boston Globe transmitted the usual over-exercised new left miasma (American Imperialism, Peoples wars, Che', Free Huey, etc.). Albert describes himself as a "Rosa Luxemburg" SDSer (She was a well known murdered and martyred communist in Germany at the turn of the century).

Since Albert holds the highest elected student office on the MIT campus he is charged with, among other things, the counseling and guidance of entering freshmen. In his discharge of this responsibility, Albert sees his SDS (Progressive Labor faction) mandate clearly as any fillip which tends to radicalize the students and disrupt the fragile administrative balance at MIT.

Not only does Albert propagandize the freshmen with a "package of literature" liberally laced with revolutionary invective but he reads, in an orientation speech, a "letter to freshmen" (a copy of which is included in the "package of literature") and follows the reading with a free flowing diatribe, pouncing on MIT's world famous "Center for International Studies" and the scientific research program along with anything else in the left radical attack bag.

Here, as a classic example of new left hyperbole is the manner in which Albert starts his letter:

"Brothers and Sisters:

MIT is certainly all that you've been told. Brilliant people, research, a thriving locality, hard work, and even a bit more than all that. It's a cesspool.

A cesspool is a place where scum and dirt and garbage congregate, and that's what we've got here at MIT.

Mind you now - it's clean garbage, you know, like the trash some of you take out for Mom and Dad in Suburbia; it's clean, not like the kind in the ghetto."

There follows another dozen paragraphs in the same vein.

As numerous experts these days predict (including Notre Dame's Hessburgh), if college administrators don't grab back the academic reins and direct their institutions as places of higher learning instead of permitting the kids to operate colleges as radical political fora, imposed controls will soon begin to infringe on academic freedom. A freedom which is supposedly highly cherished by academicians.

When such people as Mike Albert are permitted to produce their own brand of destruction and to pass on to impressionable others their own warped utopian anti-American ideals one must certainly ask where is the silent majority and where is the administrative leadership.

Last weekend an SDS "happening" occurred 100 miles west of Chicago that went practically unnoticed (at least unemphasized) in the national press (on 26 October the Washington Post carried in the first edition a brief report that was dropped in later editions of the same date).

In what appears to have been a harrassment probe, which resulted in minor arrest action the hierarchy of SDS-Weatherman was raided at Illinois' White Pines State Park. Two significant points are these: first, why were all the Weatherman big guns meeting in the relative seclusion of a site some distance from their Chicago headquarters? and, second, are the Chicago, or Illinois (or Federal) authorities monitoring the activities of these persons?

The meeting was probably being held to assess the SDS Chicago demonstrations (8-11 October ) and plan - what next. Those present according to the Associated Press (there may have been others but they weren't mentioned) were: Mark Rudd, National Secretary; Jeff Jones, Interorganizational Secretary; Bill Ayers, Educational Secretary; Bernadine Dohrn, former Interorganizational Secretary and Linda Sue Evans, Michigan Regional Secretary and Ilanoi traveler. Jones was arrested for possession of a deadly weapon - a black jack (released on \$1,000 bond) and Evans for not returning a rented car on time.

The Weatherman name is derived from the song (written and sung) by new left minstrel Bob Dylan. The song suggests the anti-social philosophy of SDS-Weatherman and that faction's professed "Shock Brigade" stratagem which has already led to numerous rival confrontations and enhances extreme factional bitterness. Mark Rudd has already been beaten up twice in battles with RYM2ers and additional violent confrontations can be predicted. Rudd's life may even be in danger. Organizational espionage through cross-infiltration is undoubtedly taking place and even if Rudd can stand clear of an over zealous RYM2er he may not be able to avoid the wrath of a falsely trusted palace guard. Additionally, there must certainly be many faithful Weathermaners who feel that Rudd's ineptitude is leading the organization down the garden path of disaster.

Subterranean Homesick Blues  
by Bob Dylan

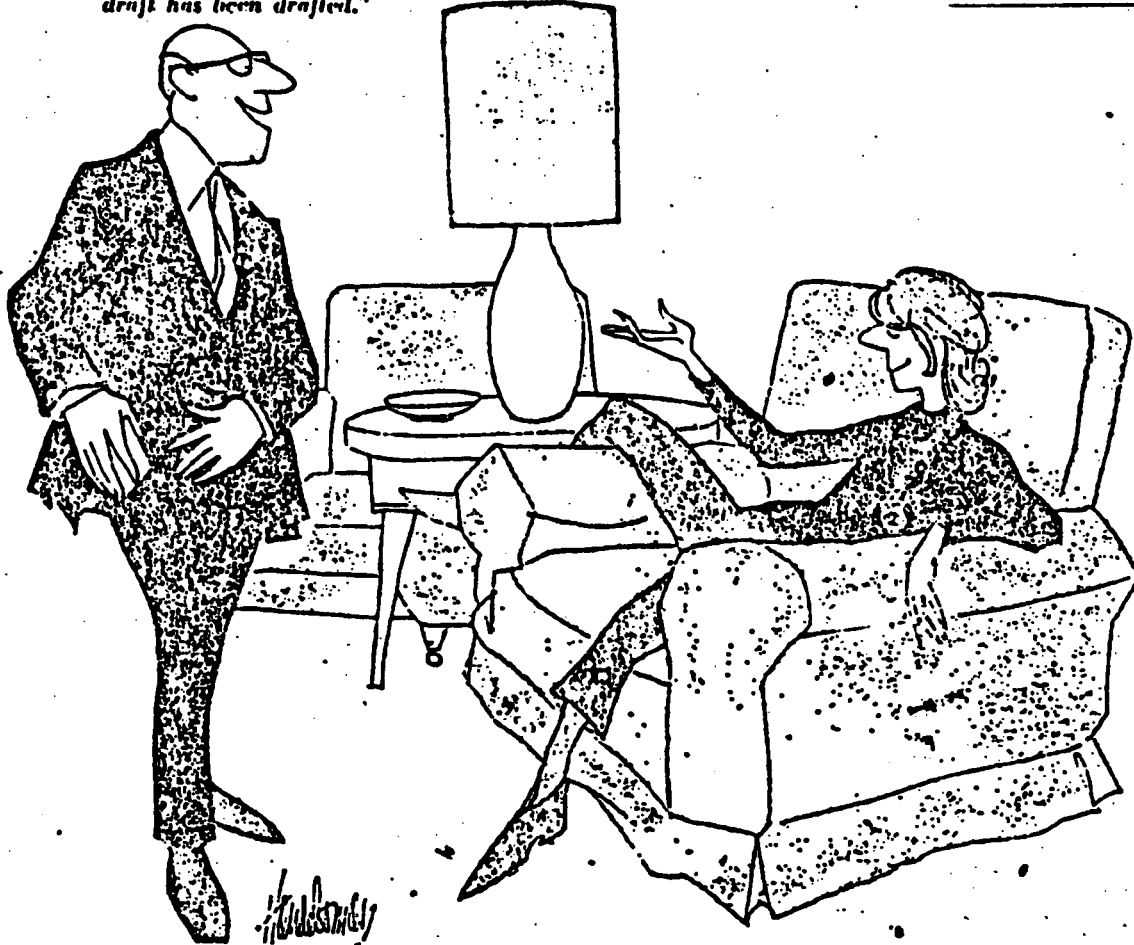
Maggie comes fleet foot  
Face full of black soot  
Talkin' at the heat put  
Plants in the bed but  
The phone's tapped any way  
Maggie says that many say  
They must bust in early May  
Orders from the D. A.  
Look out kid  
Don't matter what you did  
Walk on your lip toes  
Don't try "No-Doz"  
Better Stay away from those  
That Carry around a fire hose  
Keep a clean nose  
Watch the plain clothes  
You don't need a weather man  
To know which way the wind blows



"Unfortunately our speaker for tonight on avoiding the draft has been drafted."

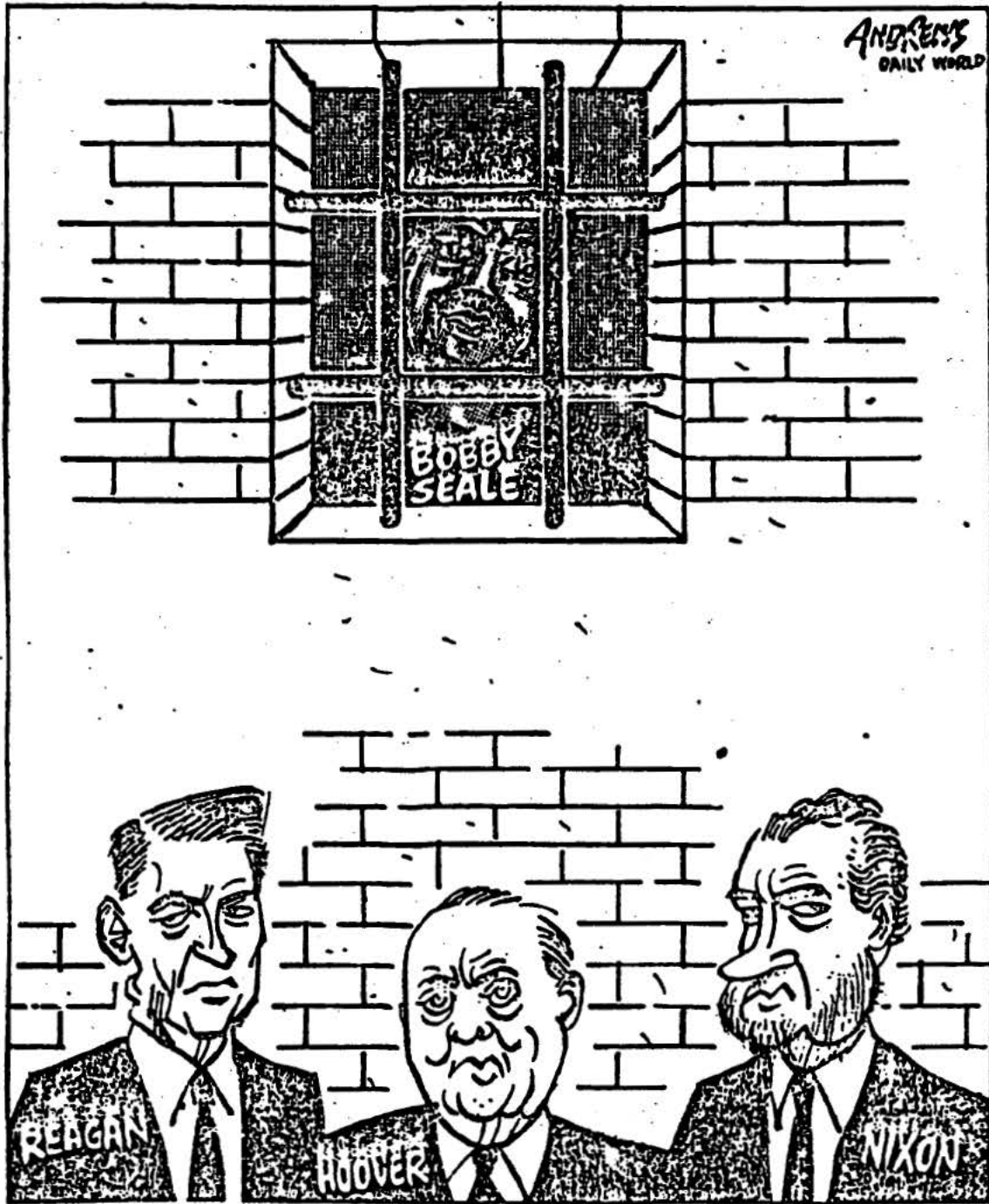


"We sent him to an obedience school and he organized their first campus riot!"



"By God, you young people today have all my admiration! You cut right through our sham and hypocrisy, our myths of achievements and meaningless success. Here, let me give you some money."

# ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE WALL



TRIAL OF THE "CHICAGO 8" (Continued)

The "Chicago 8" trial has continued throughout its fifth week (20-28 October) to be disrupted by the defendants' conduct in court which, by any normal gage, can only be described as outrageous. The outbursts of Bobby G. Scale, still harping upon his claimed lack of legal defense, have been the most violent so far. On one occasion he made continuation of the day's session impossible and on the following day necessitated his being bound and gagged, while in court, in order that its operation could continue and testimony be taken. For the first time during the trial, this week's testimony furnished information implicating all eight defendants and, for the first time, produced statements implicating John R. Proinus and Ice Weiner, regarding whom little is generally known.

Scale's conduct began to be totally out of bounds on the morning of Monday, 27 October, when the jury was led into the jury box. Scale rose; said, "Good Morning"; asked the jurors not "to blame me for anything; and, when ordered by Judge Hoffman to be seated, denounced him and the prosecutor shouting, "You represent the corruptness of this rotten Government!" Before the jurors could leave the courtroom as ordered by the Judge, Scale exclaimed, "And those letters that they say were sent by the Black Panther Party is a lie and you know it." (The two letters previously reported upon as having been sent to the families of two female jurors and signed "The Black Panthers".) After the jury left, Scale continued to denounce Judge Hoffman stating, "You begin to stink. Oink, Oink!"; and condemned "this racist Government with its superman notions and its comic book politics." When urged by a marshal to sit down, as instructed, Scale asked, "Why don't you knock me in the mouth?"; and after finally sitting down, said in a voice audible throughout the courtroom, "I demand my constitutional rights! Demand! Demand! Demand!"

It is reported to be the opinion of some lawyers that the mention of the above-referred-to-letters to the entire jury could "taint" it and provide grounds for a mistrial or an appeal. It would seem that Scale's action in this connection (as well as his and the other defendants' actions during the rest of that day and the two following days) was, in reality, the carrying out of a well-laid plan, which may have been conceived over the weekend, to force Judge Hoffman to resort to ordering that Scale be bound and gagged in court.

On 28 October, Scale continued his disruptive conduct in court by a continual shouting of accusations and questions at the Judge, and at

the prosecution and its witnesses. When told by the Judge that he had "engaged in many contemptuous activities", Seale shouted back, "You're in contempt—in contempt of the masses of people for violating my rights—rights of 186,000 black men who died in the Civil War."

After an early dismissal of the jury, which obviously was the result of Seale's disruption of the court, Judge Hoffman warned Seale: "The court has the power to gag you—gag you and chain you to your chair. I don't want to do it." The seven other defendants then joined Seale in challenging the court's authority by refusing, despite repeated orders from the Judge, to stand when he recessed the court. The Judge admonished the eight defendants that they were in contempt; and when two defense lawyers declined to advise the defendants to rise, he indicated that they too were in contempt.

Seale's conduct in court on 27 October was a repetition of his conduct of the previous day, with violent outbursts and screamed accusations and insults. He reportedly "struggled at least 4 times with burly marshals", and twice was wrestled into his seat. The second time, when his arm was twisted behind his back to hold him, David Dellinger tried to shoulder past the marshal to help him.

In the mid-afternoon, after still another outburst by Seale, the Judge finally told the marshals to take him into an anteroom and "deal with him as he should be dealt with in these circumstances." Seale was seen returned to the courtroom with a white muslin cloth tied around his mouth and was placed in a metal chair to which his ankles were attached with leg irons and his arms with handcuffs.

The Judge told him he would order him unchained if he indicated by a nod of his head that he would agree to be "respectful to the court"; but Seale only continued a muffled harangue. He was again removed and returned a few minutes later with adhesive tape plastered over the gag. Thereafter, Judge Hoffman ignored his muffled shouts until adjournment for the day.

When, during the turmoil David Dellinger announced: "Let the record show that all the defendants support Bobby Seale in his efforts to defend himself", Judge Hoffman warned the seven other defendants that he would revoke their bail and order them jailed, if they persisted in defying the court. He also berated Kunstler for asserting that he, Judge Hoffman, was intimidating the defendants and their lawyers. Seale's first outburst of the day had followed a protest by Kunstler (that marshals were searching members of the defense legal staff) and a statement by Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Schultz (informing the Judge that during a pre-session speech by Seale in the courtroom, he

three statements to the other defendants which indicated the need for courtroom security). Seale (who while offering advice to the other defendants had commented, "If anyone attacks you physically, you know the principles of the Party—self defense...Remember one thing—hold your cool."), jumped from his seat and charged Schultz, screaming: "You rotten racist pig. You liar, you liar, you're a liar. Tricky Dick Schultz, like his boss Dick Nixon, is a liar."

At this point, when marshals were attempting to wrestle Seale to his seat and Dellinger attempted to prevent it, Seale wound up in the front row of the press section when his chair tipped over near where Dr. Benjamin Spock was sitting. Spock, whose attendance at the trial has not previously been noted, also spoke at a rally which was held outside the court. He was pictured at a news conference with five of the defendants together with Dr. Howard Levy, recently released from prison after serving a two-year sentence for refusing to train Green Beret medical personnel, and Dr. Quentin Young of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

On 30 October Judge Hoffman adjourned court following a free-for-all which took place when Seale managed to free himself from leather straps which bound him to a wooden chair. (No details are known as of this writing.)

On 29 October, a walkout was conducted at a technical high school in Chicago to protest the treatment of Bobby Seale and the fatal shooting by Chicago police, some days ago, of the black Soto brothers. About five hundred persons marched in orderly fashion throughout the Loop area, with stops at City Hall, the Board of Education, and the Federal Building, confining their activities to singing and chanting.

It is scarcely surprising, what with the distractions in court, that not many witnesses appear to have been heard during the past week.

On 23 October.

... said to have been "a regular fixture at radical gatherings in New York City", caused obvious consternation among the "Chicago 8" when called to testify. (He had become a member of the Steering Committee of Veterans for Peace, of the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee and of the Crazies, "a group noted for disrupting gatherings of liberals.")

... stated that at a March 1969 rally in Washington Square, New York City, Tom Hayden urged protesters to go to Chicago during the Democratic National Convention for the purpose of "uplifting the Convention"; and that Hayden stated that he thought there would be violence in Chicago because of tension in black ghettos. When



approached the defense table to identify Hayden, several defendants muttered "Oink, Oink", and Dellinger told him they were disappointed in him.

Regarding the (Communist) Daily World reported on 25 October that a young, black, Daily World photographer, who once worked for [redacted] and covered demonstrations with him, said that [redacted] often hinted that El Ticarro, by which he had been employed for a time, was a CIA front and that his photographs might be going to CIA. (Records of the Office of Security fail to substantiate any such connection.)

On 24 October, [redacted] reporter for the Chicago Tribune, testified that while interviewing Tom Hayden in May 1968 in the Chicago office of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Hayden received a long-distance telephone call from New Jersey during which Hayden inquired about mutual acquaintances and then said: "Fine. Send them out. We'll start the revolution now. Do they want to fight?"

On Monday, 27 October,

[redacted] said he was accepted by headquarters of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (which planned and coordinated the Chicago demonstrations) and had attended small meetings with six of the eight defendants. He said that they planned to sabotage motor cars in the Loop, in downtown Chicago, and to stage a "hill-in" during which the streets would be clogged and windows broken; and he testified that John Froines, University of Chicago chemist, urged the fire-bombing of Chicago's vast Grant Park underground garages and suggested that kerosene could be spilled in convention hotels "because it smells like vomit."

[redacted] stated that Froines made these suggestions at a meeting of demonstration marshals on 28 August 1968, during the Democratic National Convention; and quoted Froines as telling the marshals, "I have four cans of gasoline and I haven't figured out how I'm going to use them."

[redacted] also testified that two days later, during a meeting at a suburban farm, he was told by defendant Lee Weiner, a sociologist at Northwestern University, that Weiner and Craig Shimbukaro, an undicted co-conspirator, had planned to fire-bomb the garage but that when he got to the garage, he found Shimbukaro being questioned by the police and became frightened and fled.

[redacted] testified that Dellinger was present at a meeting at which a girl sought to take up a collection to buy nails; and that Rennie

Davis proposed to have youth Convention delegates and sons and daughters of Convention dignitaries to a Lincoln Park confrontation with police, by offering "music and sex." said he had heard Renae Davis tell demonstrators to "harass and provoke" the Chicago police: and said that he, had attended training sessions for marshals in Lincoln Park when they were told how to kick people and how to deliver judo chops to the front of the neck and the back of the nose. They also were told to punch them in the solar plexis. testimony was repeatedly interrupted by outbursts from Bobby Seale and David Dellinger, New Mobilization Committee leader.

Recent newsworthy accounts of the activities of the "Chicago 8" outside-of-the-courtroom, have dealt largely with a train which Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman made to Washington, and an invitation which David Dellinger and Renae Davis received from the North Vietnamese.

During the evening of 27 October, Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman made a "swickie" surprise visit to Washington, D.C., to challenge the Justice Department and the Administration to "a showdown" during the 13-15 November Vietnam war protests, and to demand that the Chicago conspiracy trial be stopped. They staged a press conference on the steps of the Justice Department, wearing boxing gloves and black sweat-shirts emblazoned "Conspiracy" to demonstrate their objection to the trial, and announced that the trial would be a national issue during the November Moratorium. Furthermore, "On November 15 we're going to make this trial a national issue and we're going to resolve the issue in the streets." Hoffman had held a press conference the day before in Concord, Massachusetts, to criticize the war and urge participation in the demonstrations to be held in Washington on 15 November.

According to Yipotes Rubin and Hoffman, and to Robert Greenblatt, a New York official of the Youth International Party who is coordinating the 15 November demonstration and who also was present, there will be 500,000 participants. The plan, they said, is to have the demonstrators from the Moratorium March, which will terminate at the Elipse after parading from the Capitol to the White House, continue on along Constitution Avenue to the Justice Department, where "We will surround the Department of Justice with half a million people... (and) with that many people, Mitchell will have to stop the trial." According to Abbie Hoffman, "We're willing to use any weapons including language... (and) we're going to hang Spiro Agnew, John 'Butcher' Mitchell, and Adolph Hitler/ Julius Hoffman in effigy."

Appeals by David Dellinger and Renae Davis for permission to accept an invitation from the North Vietnamese to go to Paris to discuss the release of American prisoners of war with the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks, were denied on 24 October, by a U.S. Court of Appeals which upheld prior rulings by Judge Hoffman.

On 23 October, William H. Kunstler, New York attorney for the "Chicago 8", arrived in Paris on behalf of Dellinger and Davis to confer with the North Vietnamese delegation; and Dellinger stated during a news conference that the North Vietnamese invitation might relate to recent discussions between representatives of Hanoi and the wives of American prisoners of war. (Actually they were the wives of men missing in action, who don't know whether they are wives or widows; and it would seem equally likely, if not more so, that the invitation related to discussions between representatives of Hanoi and called Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver, with regard to an exchange of American military prisoners for Black Panther leaders imprisoned in the United States. Davis and Tom Hayden reported during a news conference last week that such discussions had been initiated between Cleaver and the North Vietnamese.)

It will be recalled that Davis and Dellinger negotiated during the past summer for the release of three American prisoners of war and that Davis, who was under indictment but not yet involved in a trial, was permitted by a judge of the Seventh U.S. District Court of Appeals to make a trip to Hanoi in July, to have the prisoners turned over to him. Judge Hoffman, who had granted Dellinger permission to travel to Paris to arrange the release of the prisoners, refused Davis permission to travel to North Vietnam but his ruling was reversed.

On 27 October, during the usual noon press news conference held by the "Chicago 8" and their defense, Kunstler (who had returned from a weekend trip to Paris) reported that North Vietnam was ready to hand over a list of U.S. prisoners of war to the American peace movement. According to Kunstler, Hanoi was also willing to release information about the prisoner's condition and would permit "a regular flow of mail" from them. Questioned regarding the number of names involved, Kunstler said, "We did not discuss any figures, but I had the distinct impression that they would include all the American prisoners they hold, although not those held by the Vietcong in South Vietnam." All names will be provided, he said he was told, "but maybe not all once." Kunstler also said he had been told that all information about prisoners and mail from them would be channeled through an office to be set up by the American peace movement, more specifically the National Mobilization Committee. Kunstler said he got the impression that Hanoi was ready to start furnishing the information as soon as such an office was established; and Dellinger, NMC Chairman, indicated that the NMC was already at work on the matter. Details, according to Dellinger, will be announced at the peace rally in Washington, D.C., on 15 November.

According to Kunstler, the North Vietnamese told him that anyone can get information concerning prisoners, either publicly or privately, and that those requesting private responses will be visited by representatives of the Mobilization group, "probably women", who will pass

the information along. Fustler says the comment that it was his impression that the North Vietnamese would have released the information earlier had it not been for attempts by Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U.S. negotiator, and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird "to bridge" the information out of them. Fustler sees the North Vietnamese promise as "a major friendly act", "a peace feeler", and "an attempt to establish better relations with Washington."

The State Department and the Department of Defense are obviously not too optimistic over the claimed North Vietnamese offer; but are understandably reluctant to make any statement which might jeopardize the receipt of information about U.S. war prisoners. The Chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee, however, plans to ask the Justice Department to see whether Fustler violated Federal law in contacting North Vietnamese representatives, citing a provision of the Espionage Act which makes it a crime for a private citizen to carry on unauthorized correspondence with another government with intent to influence the conduct of that government.

All this is reminiscent of earlier activities along this same line by Fustler and Tom Hayden, both of whom were involved in 1967 in plans for the release of American prisoners of war by the North Vietnamese; and both of whom were involved in 1967/68--and perhaps much earlier--in transmitting letters from American war prisoners in North Vietnam to their families in this country, under circumstances which were suspect. Hayden was then the assistant editor of Liberation Magazine, of which Fustler was and still is the editor, and they and other members of the staff of the magazine were implicated.

In November 1967, Hayden was on one of his several trips to North Vietnam and on 11 November, in Hanoi Park, the Vietnamese National Liberation Front ceremoniously released three American prisoners of war to him, as "the representative of an American committee of war protesters." Hayden subsequently made great propaganda mileage from his activities, citing his experiences in such way as to discredit President Johnson and his Administration. It would seem that some such ploy may once again be in the making--with President Nixon and his Administration as targets.

CALENDAR OF TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

Asterisked items are either reported for the first time or contain additions or changes to previously reported activities.

November 1 \*Albuquerque, New Mexico - United Front for Peace granted permission to hold peace march 1 November. UFP representatives estimate 200-1,000 persons will participate. No further information. *Alb A 9302-2704-07*

November 1 \*Chicago, Illinois - The NMC has mailed 10,000 copies of a leaflet urging attendance at a public rally to be held at the Chicago Civic Center. The Chicago Eight defendants will be the principal speakers (less Bobby Seale, presumably). *FBI IN 71647*

November 1-7 \*Boston Area - Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) chapters at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) are reportedly planning demonstrations November 1-7 at MIT and Harvard University to oppose research by the University for the Defense Department. On November 4 SDS may attempt to disrupt classes and impede research projects. The theme of this demonstration will be "Bring down the second Pentagon." The above actions are reportedly still in the planning stage. Reportedly, students who are opposed to the demonstration at MIT, are organizing to stop SDS from conducting a successful demonstration. *FBI - 70067 2100. FBI IN 717815*

November 1 \*Los Angeles, California - Rapid, coordinated dissemination of news and politics in the radical movements is the goal of a proposed BPP-sponsored journalism conference, tentatively scheduled for 1 November. According to the Daily World, the conference, patterned after the International Conference of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Journalists held recently in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will be to form a revolutionary news service. *Daily World 2400*

November 3 Chicago, Illinois - Arrested September 8 at the University of Illinois where, as leaders of a community coalition, they were demonstrating for more jobs for minorities in the construction



industry were: Rev. Jesse Jackson (SCLC); Lawrence Patterson (Conservative Vice Lords); Robert Weathers (Black Disciples); and Leonard B. Sengali (Black Peace Stone Nation). Trial has been set for 3 November.

November 3

New York City and Nationally - On 7 October a group of black intellectuals and activists in New York City called for a city-wide boycott of work and classes by all blacks as a display of unity among the majority of Negroes - a "Black Solidarity Day." Although called for New York City, the sponsors said other blacks are working toward similar shows of unity in Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles and Chicago. One purpose of the demonstrations is to show black opposition to "the growing conservatism" among U. S. whites. "This test of Solidarity Day will call on the majority of blacks not involved (with black activism) to show this anger in a creatively disruptive act."

November 3

\*Chicago and Nationally - In a speech to a BPP rally in Chicago on 7 October, Rennie Davis of the Chicago Eight stated that on 3 November, the population of Chicago would be invited to meet at the civic center to protest the current trial.

November 5

\*Lowell, Massachusetts - November Action Committee has scheduled demonstration, Lowell Tech., 1500 hours, 5 November. The action will stress immediate withdrawal from Vietnam; support of National Liberation Front in Vietnam; end of war research, Lowell Tech.; and end of ROTC, Lowell Tech.

November 6

New Bedford, Massachusetts - The Regional Action Group, believed to be an SDS sponsored group, is planning an anti-war demonstration. Thursdays are traditionally known as a "night on the town" when vandalism and arrests are prevalent.

November 6

\*Seattle, Washington - The Pacific Northwest NMC is planning a rally in opposition to Senator Henry M. Jackson (Dem. - Wash.). Reportedly, former Senator Wayne Morse may be a speaker.

November 8

\*Nationally - SDS has said that as a follow-up to the 11 October action in Chicago, regional demonstrations will be held throughout the country to make it clear that SDS will not be tricked by "phony bombing halts or troop withdrawals or any games played by liberal politicians." SDS says, "We will not be turned around." Very little has been reported on SDS

planned activity subsequent to the 8-11 October action which left the Weatherman faction bent, if not broken.

November 8

Boston, Massachusetts - A Boston anti-imperialist coalition will hold a demonstration to support the NLF and demand immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. It will be the culmination of a week of anti-imperialist demonstrations against a variety of targets. It will bring together high school and college students and working people.

November 8-15

National - Planned to be a week of local activity around the war and U. S. Imperialism, to build on-going local organizations and to help mobilize for November 15 in Washington and San Francisco. The goal is to plan activity appealing to a wide variety of constituencies and political styles. Initiated by the Joe Hill Caucus of SDS at San Francisco State and endorsed by the RYM II national SDS faction. A prime aim is for campus protests. The NMC co-chairman, Sidney Peck has indicated that NMC hopes the actions take place. (Quarion 9-27)

November 8-15

Washington, D. C. - The Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group which is participating in the November 15 demonstrations, plans to conduct a continuous vigil at the South Vietnamese Embassy, November 8-15. (L.H. 10 2000 2000)

November 9

\*Houston, Texas - A march for peace from Emancipation Park to Hermann Park where rally will be held is scheduled. \*Two buses reserved in Killeen, Texas, to transport demonstrators to Houston. However, only 26 persons have signed up for the trip. Two folk singers scheduled to perform at rally and Howard Levy, former Army medical Captain will speak. (L.H. 10 2000 2000)

November 9

Los Angeles, California - The Teachers' Council for Peace in Vietnam is sponsoring a mass march and rally on 9 November with the aim of initiating "dramatic peace events - carefully planned so as to broaden the peace movement's popular appeal." The projected march and demonstration has the support of the Peace Action Council, umbrella coordinating agency for virtually all the peace organizations in the area. A speaker for the Teachers' Council stated that "the peace rally will not be an anti-climax to the teachers' march. On the contrary, we are hoping for the largest anti-war rally ever held in Los Angeles." Congressmen George Brown, Jr., and Edward Roybal, both

Democrats from Los Angeles, will be among the speakers at the L. A. High School football stadium rally following the march.

November 10

National - Police Chief Dallas Bias of Charleston, West Virginia, called on the nation's policemen and firemen to stage a "national March of Confidence" in the Government and the U. S. soldiers in Vietnam November 10, the day before Veterans Day. *WASH. POST 11/10/68*

November 10

Washington, D. C. - David Dellinger and Rennie Davis, both of whom are on trial at Chicago, Illinois, for their activities during the Democratic National Convention, attended an NMC meeting at Washington, D. C., on October 20. Davis indicated that he was returning to Washington, D. C., on November 8 and that a demonstration will be held at the Justice Department on November 10 to protest the Chicago trial. *WASH. POST 11/10/68*

November 11

\*Washington, D. C. - It is reported that the black community of Washington, D. C., will not participate in the anti-Vietnam war activities scheduled for 15 November but are formulating plans for a rally to be held at the D. C. Armory on the 11th. *WASH. POST 11/11/68*

November 11

\*Mrs. Willie J. Hardy, Director of the Metropolitan Community Aid Council, has stated that the Negro Community in Washington, D. C., will not participate in the November 15 demonstrations as they fear new left elements will cause confrontations and riots. Mrs. Hardy is planning a rally on November 11 at the District of Columbia Armory. Mrs. Nat "King" Cole and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., will be asked to speak at the rally. The names of war dead will be read. *FBI WASH. 11/11/68*

November 11

Veterans Day - At least one person, Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) has suggested that on Veterans Day demonstrations be conducted in support of U. S. forces in Vietnam to make sure that they "know how the majority of responsible Americans feel." *WASH. POST 11/11/68*

November 12

Detroit, Michigan - Robert F. Williams, militant black, who recently returned to the U. S. A. after eight years of exile in Cuba, China and Tanzania, was freed on personal bonds after two appearances in Detroit Courts within hours after his return. Williams is fighting extradition to North Carolina where he is wanted on a kidnapping charge. An extradition hearing is set for November 12. *D.C. 11/12/68*



- November 12-16 \*Washington, D. C. - The University of Syracuse, Syracuse, New York, has reserved a room at the Ambassador Hotel, November 12-16 as a movement center and expects two thousand students from Syracuse to participate in the demonstrations. *1-17 10 24 1966*
- November 13 \*Ithaca, New York - Students for a Democratic Society may attempt to bomb the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) facilities at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, on or before November 13. Dek Stumpf, an SDS official, has allegedly prepared diagrams of the ROTC facilities and has made visits at night to test and evaluate the security. *1-17 10 24 1966*
- November 13-14 \*Nationally - The National Association of Black Students has selected these two days to extend special consideration to the black mothers and fathers who have lost sons in the Vietnam War. NABS is encouraging rallies concerning the Vietnam War and the draft as they relate to black people. It is urging, also, that "mothers, sisters and loved ones" go to local draft boards on November 14 and insist that they be drafted instead of the young men. *1-17 10 24 1966*
- November 13-14. \*Washington, D. C. - A National Conference on GI Rights was announced by the GI Defense Organization in a planning session held at Chicago in early August. Part of the effort to increase GI resistance to the Vietnam War, the Conference will consider proposals including: "The guarantee of freedom of speech for GI's, freedom of the press and assembly, due process, etc., to servicemen and legislation to enforce the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment by the officers' caste and their agents." The American Servicemen's Union has asked organized labor to support the GI movement. The Conference will be held at the Shoreham Hotel. Rep. Shirley Chisholm will be the featured speaker. *1-17 10 24 1966*

WASHINGTON, D. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. (By ) - As the following two pages from the 3 November edition of U. S. News & World Report tells the current situation quite succinctly and well, it is reprinted in total.

**Biggest march ever on the nation's capital is predicted for mid-November. Nearly all of the marchers will be idealistic foes of Vietnam war. But some leaders of the march have other axes to grind—and Washington officials are worried.**

Coming next in the growing antiwar campaign is a massive march on Washington, D.C., in mid-November.

It could be the biggest demonstration ever staged in the nation's capital. Its sponsors predict that it will attract at least 250,000 and perhaps as many as 500,000 people.

Sponsors pledge that the march will be "legal and nonviolent"—like the nationwide "Moratorium on Vietnam" of October 15.

Washington officials, however, are apprehensive. Federal troops will be standing by to back up D.C. police.

Officials wonder whether it is possible for so large a number of demonstrators—including many with past records of violence—to go through such an emotional protest without some outbreaks.

**Feared: extremist take-over.** A big fear is that extremists will move in on the peace slings and cause trouble.

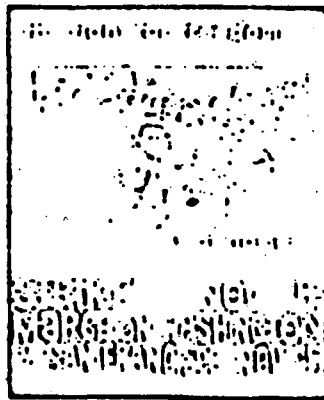
Significant differences are seen between the October Moratorium and the coming march on Washington.

Organizers and leaders of the Moratorium were mostly "liberals" whose overriding objective was to end the war in Vietnam. The group which directed that event is known as the Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

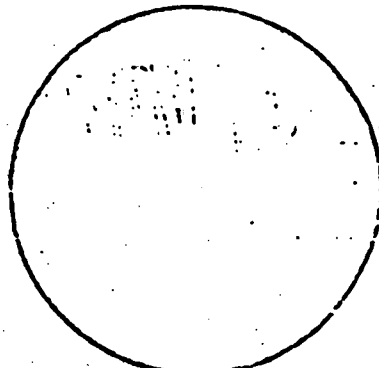
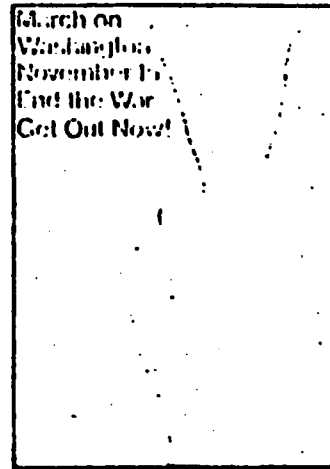
The Washington march is under the direction of a group calling itself the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Its leaders include "radicals" whose aims go far beyond stopping the war. Some are openly committed to destroying or changing the U.S. system of government.

One member of the "New MOBE" steering committee is Arnold Johnson, public-relations director of the Communist Party USA—an organization that follows the Moscow line.

Other members of the steering committee include Fred Halstead and Gus Harowitz, members of the Socialist



**"Strike" "March"  
Posters and buttons invite war critics to mass protests.**



**THE NEXT ANTIWAR PROTEST—DAY BY DAY**

**Thursday, November 13**

• A nationwide "sit-in" begins—200,000 local sit-ins demand withdrawal of troops.  
• "March Against Death" gets underway in Washington—500,000 marching single file from Arlington Cemetery to Capitol.  
• Four-day "National Conference on GI Rights" starts in Washington.

**Friday, November 14**

• Students go on a nationwide "strike."  
• "March Against Death" continues, Moratorium ends.

**Saturday, November 15**

• "March Against Death" in Washington ends.  
• Mass march on White House follows, with 250,000 or more marching predicted.  
• Another mass march in San Francisco.

**Sunday, November 16**

• "National Workshop on the Draft" in Washington, counseling on draft resistance.

Workers Party [SWP]—known as the "Trotskyite" wing of Communism.

Also on the steering committee are Carol Lippman and Larry Siegle, members of the Young Socialist Alliance [YSA], which is the youth affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party.

A co-chairman of the New Mobilization Committee is David Dellinger, a veteran leader of protest demonstrations now on trial charged with conspiracy to incite riot during last year's National Democratic Convention in Chicago.

All this does not mean that the peace demonstration scheduled for mid-November is under the control of Communists or other subversives.

One official in close touch with the organization said:

"This is a very broad peace movement. The great bulk of its participants are honestly and idealistically opposed to the Vietnam war. There are Communists or other types of subversives in the movement. In fact, it is deeply infiltrated by them. And they are trying to exploit it for their own purposes. But there is no evidence that they have succeeded in gaining control over it."

One official concern is that the November protests will go far beyond the war itself. Issues unrelated to Vietnam have been raised.

(continued on next page)

## "MARCH ON WASHINGTON"

(continued from preceding page)

As an example, in the September 25 issue of the "New Mobilizer," Stewart Meacham of the American Friends Service Committee, who is a chairman of the New Mobilization Committee, wrote this:

"The issues are straightforward:

"Immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam.

"Self-determination for Vietnam and Black America.

"End ARVN and all forms of militarism.

"End racism and poverty.

"Free speech for GIs.

"Self-government for Washington, D. C.

"Stop repression—free all political prisoners."

An infiltrator's report. Aims expressed by some of the march planners were reported to Congress by Max Philip Friedman, a graduate student who "infiltrated" the peace movement.

Mr. Friedman attended a "National Antiwar Conference" in Cleveland July 4 and 5 at which plans for the Washington rally were made. He reported his observations to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Telling about a Cleveland speech by Douglas Dowd, a Cornell University professor who is mobilization chairman, Mr. Friedman testified:

"Professor Dowd continued on with the questions of what was at stake in the Washington demonstration for November and what would be the tactical goals and the general approach to it.

"The short-run aim of the Washington demonstration would be to end the war in Vietnam but not to end the movement. A second, longer-range goal of the demonstration would be to change the system, to end the imperialist system which produced the war, racism and poverty—and he referred to 'this insane society,' referring to the American society."

Mr. Dowd also was quoted by Mr. Friedman as saying: "It is a system, not a policy, we are fighting."

Evidence gathered by congressional and other federal investigators makes it plain that the march on Washington is a product of long and careful planning by experts at big demonstrations.

The idea was conceived at least as early as last spring. It was discussed in a June meeting in East Berlin attended by some of the American war protesters. Senator Paul J. Fannin (Rep.), of Arizona, in a speech October 13, said:

"During the late spring of 1969, a

call to a National Antiwar Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 4-5, 1969.

"The call was initiated for the most part by individuals associated with the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (MOBE), a Communist-oriented organization which has functioned as a coalition for numerous antiwar groups operating throughout the country. . . . The conference was attended by approximately 900 persons, many of whom were delegates from antiwar groups comprising individuals identified in sworn testimony as Communists, well-known Communist sympathizers and radical pacifists."

"The truth is—." Other members of Congress also have expressed concern about the antiwar demonstrations. On October 16, Representative John M. Ashbrook (Rep.), of Ohio, said in a House speech:

"The truth of the matter is that the organizers of the October 15 Moratorium and forthcoming protests represent a galaxy of who is who in radical life today. The draft evaders, draft-card burners, flag burners, rioters, Communists and anarchists with all their obscenity and hate-filled propaganda get the ball rolling and good, sincere American liberals follow behind their banner. The banner, for the most part, is down-the-line anti-Americanism and propaganda."

Members of Congress who supported the October 15 protest are not rushing to get on the November bandwagon.

There is some division, also, among war protesters themselves.

The Young People's Socialist League, which supported the Moratorium, urged its followers not to go to Washington, saying:

"The MOBE leadership is discredited. It includes many people who are more committed to an NLF [Viet Cong] victory than to peace."

Students for a Democratic Society, a group noted for campus violence, is not taking part in the planning, but individual chapters are expected to send some

early all the organizations that took part in the Moratorium are joining the march. The Moratorium Committee, itself, after publicly holding off for weeks, endorsed the Washington rally on October 21. This committee also is staging another nationwide Moratorium on November 13 and 14.

The Students Mobilization Committee—which is organizing a nationwide student "strike" on November 14—also has agreed to support the march.

According to the New Mobilization Committee, endorsements of the march have come from several labor-union officials, religious leaders, and Senator Charles Goodell (Rep.), of New York.

There is a professional touch to the planning of the Washington rally.

A "Memo on Logistics," dated October 16, described preparations for a reviewing stage, communications, signs, banners and placards, order of march, marshals to direct the marchers, public address systems and medical aid.

A "March Against Death." In the planned 40-hour "March Against Death," each of 46,000 marchers will carry a placard bearing the name of an American who died or a village destroyed in Vietnam. This will be followed, on November 15, by a mass march on the White House. Also, as the schedule on page 23 shows, there will be a four-day "Conference on GI Rights."

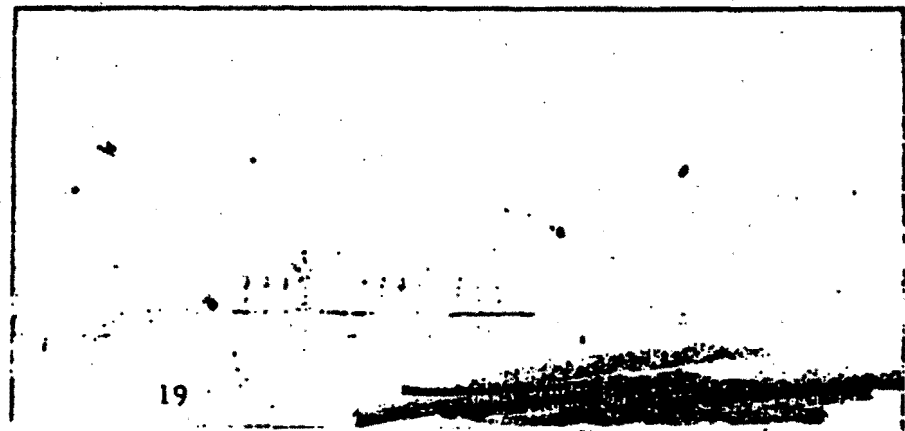
Like the October Moratorium, the November action in Washington is expected to draw together almost every type of war opponent—young and old, moderate and radical.

One highly placed American official made this comment:

"One of the worst effects of the war is that, for the first time in years, Communists now have an issue—antiwar—which is popular enough to permit them to get a hearing from large numbers of non-Communist Americans."

Military view, page 25; Washington's big debate over the war, 6.

Candlelight procession past White House in October Moratorium was peaceful. But November 15 march will be much larger—and different. Will it prove as peaceful?



November 14 & 15 \*California - The Coordinator of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) in Los Angeles, California, held a press conference on October 27 during which she stated that 100,000 individuals are expected to participate in the San Francisco, California, demonstration on November 15. She stated there will be demonstrations on November 14 in industrial areas and at induction centers in southern California.

November 14 \*Seattle, Washington - The SMC at the University of Washington is organizing a march and rally to support the demonstrations at San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

November 15 \*Washington, D. C. - Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman, and Robert Greenblatt, leaders of the YIPPIES (Youth International Party), which originated as a put-on and still is primarily a figment of their imagination with no real organization or membership, have announced their intention to lead the Mobilization marchers from the Ellipse, which is the terminal point of the November 15 mass march, to the Justice Department, six blocks away. They predict that the peace marchers will follow them in a demonstration to demand an end of the Chicago Eight trial. Greenblatt said he is negotiating for a permit from the Washington Police.

Mobilization officials reportedly have completed most of the details for their Capitol-White House march.

November 15 Berkeley, California - A confidential source has advised that the extremist Black Panther Party plans to hold a benefit in the Berkeley, California, area on or about 15 November 1969. The purpose of the benefit is to raise money to be used as a legal defense fund for arrested leaders and members of the BPP, including its chairman Bobby Seale. The BPP plans to have well-known personalities and entertainers to participate in the benefit, including professional entertainer and civil rights activist Dick Gregory, and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Reportedly, the BPP recently received word that Abernathy is willing to help and is waiting to be contacted by a representative of the BPP.

November 16 \*Washington, D. C. - Meetings and continued unannounced actions by NMC.

November 10

Washington, D. C. - Student opponents of the Three Sisters Bridge announced that they will hold a mass march on November 16 with the aid of anti-war protestors here for the March Against Death and Peace march on November 14 & 15. Claiming to be in touch with the NMC leaders, the D. C. Students on the Transportation Crisis vowed they will halt bridge construction. No details have been set as yet.

November 18

Washington, D. C. - The appearance of black militant Robert F. Williams before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee scheduled for 30 September was postponed until 18 November, according to Conrad Lynn, one of Williams' lawyers. Williams faces kidnapping charges in North Carolina.

November 19-22

Washington, D. C. - The Committee of Returned Volunteers plans to participate in the November demonstrations and to hold a conference dealing with "American Imperialism in Asia." It will also demonstrate November 19-22 at Washington, D. C., during a conference on Okinawa between the President and the Prime Minister of Japan.

November 21-24

Chicago, Illinois - The New Democratic Coalition steering committee announced a national conference will be held at which Sen. Harold Hughes (D-Iowa) will be the principal speaker.

November 28-30

Mississippi or Georgia - The National Conference on Black Power had a three-conference schedule for 1969 - the first in July in Bermuda - the second 29-31 August in Los Angeles, and the third - "to synthesize the results of the previous two" will be in Mississippi or Georgia during the Thanksgiving weekend (November 27). It will be international in scope - including black peoples from North America, the Caribbean, Africa, and South America.

SOURCE: Government and news media.

RELIABILITY: Probably true.